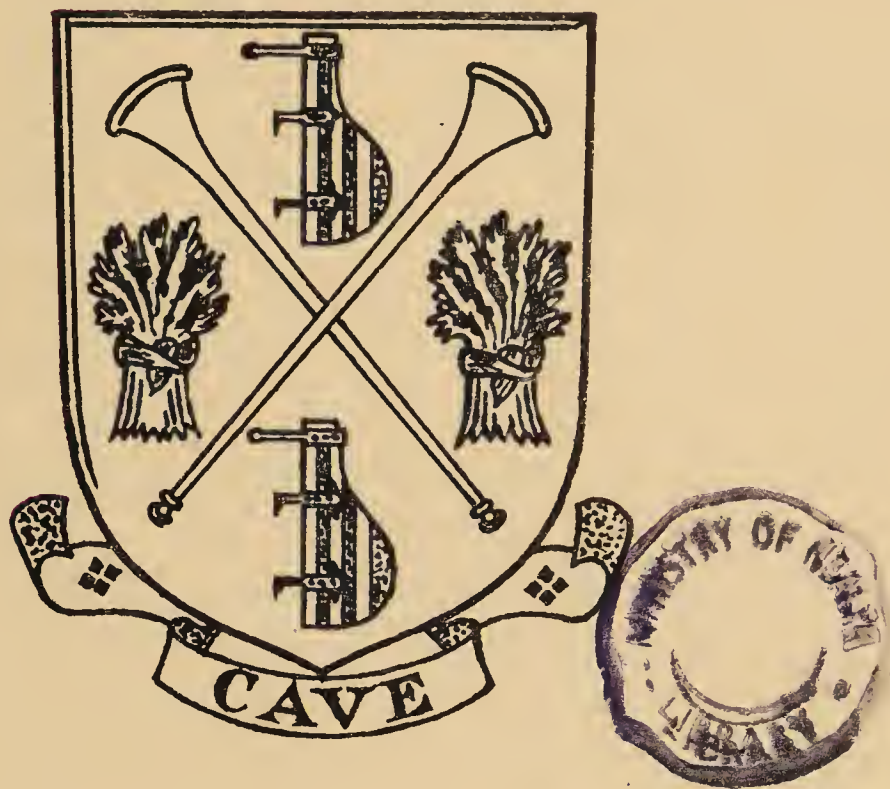
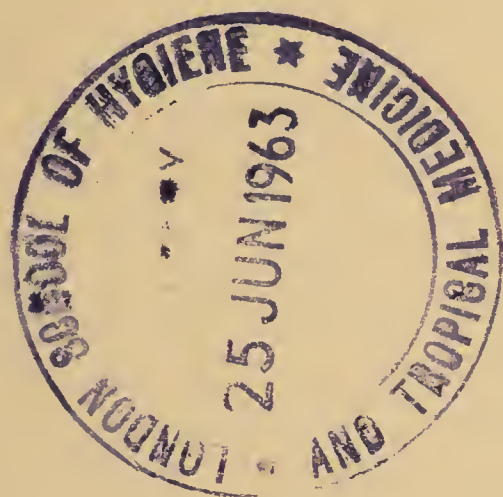


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EAST HERTFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS
WARE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the report of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1960

September
1961

THE PRIORY,
WARE,
HERTS.

W A R E U R B A N D I S T R I C T

Annual Report on the Health of the District for the year 1960.

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EAST HERTFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1960.

W A R E U R B A N D I S T R I C T
P R E F A C E

To the Chairman and Councillors, Ware Urban District,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon the Health of Ware for the year ending 31st December, 1960. This report is prepared in accordance with instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 1/61 dated 31st January, 1961.

The health of the Ware Urban District has again been excellent during the year 1960. The total number of deaths fell to 151 from a figure of 188 in 1959, while the number of live births also showed a slight fall. The deaths of infants under one year remained the same as the previous year, and once again there were no maternal deaths.

As was anticipated there were very few cases of Measles in 1960, the number notified being only 4. This figure, together with those of the other notifiable diseases notified during the year, is completely negligible in a population of 9,680. In fact they would call for little comment in a reasonably large family.

The population figure mentioned above is a gratifying one and represents an increase of 220 over last year's figure. This number is almost entirely due to inward migration and can be attributed to an expansion in building and the electrification of the railway. It is a big increase over that of last year and if maintained should soon bring the population to the 10,000 mark.

It is fortunate that the outbreak of Fowl Pest mentioned in last year's report did not recur. None the less, the existence of the broiler plant in the town did give rise to a number of complaints during the year.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and also to the Members of the Council for their deep interest in the work of the Public Health Department. I should like to thank Dr. Turtle for the help he has afforded me during the year and to congratulate him on his appointment as an Honorary Surgeon to H.M. The Queen. I wish to record my thanks to Mr. Lucas and Mr. Chapman for their constant help and support and to Mr. Chapman for his compilation of the statistical portion of this report. In conclusion I must also mention the cordial relations which exist with other Chief Officers and their staffs.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant.

Gordon M. Frizelle.
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Gordon M. FRIZELLE, T.D., M.D., D.P.H.,

Central Office:

Council Offices,
High Street,
Hoddesdon, Herts.

Telephone:

Office:-

Hoddesdon 3061

Private:-

Ware 2746

Deputy (Part-time) Medical Officer of Health

Peter de Bec TURTLE, V.R.D., M.A., B.M., BCh., D.P.H., Q.H.S.,
Haileybury and Imperial Service College, Hertford.

Hoddesdon 2040

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Senior Public Health Inspector.

C.J. LUCAS.

Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J. Board.

Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

J.C. CHAPMAN.

Certificate of the R.S.I., and S.I.E.J. Board.

Diploma in Hygiene (Royal Inst. Public Health and Hygiene)

Public Health Department.

Council Offices,
The Priory, Ware, Herts.

Telephone:- Ware 2425

Typing assistance to the Public Health Department was rendered by
Miss M. Smith and Miss J. French.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Public Health and Public Works Committee for the session 1960/61 was Councillor Dr. J.W.E. Fellows.

Also on the Committee were Councillor Dr. G.W. May, and Councillors Messrs. F.H. Beazley, C.W. Bowsher, J. Clare, A.V. Goldstone, J.H. Murphy (Vice Chairman) and A.A. Wiggall.

SECTION. A.

GENERAL STATISTICS 1960

(Table 1)

(Figures for 1959 are shown in brackets)

POPULATION

Estimated Mid Year Population of Ware Urban District

9,680

(9,460)

Natural Increase or decrease	...	...	...	+ 8
Migration in or out	...	...	...	+ 212
Total Increase or decrease	...	..	...	+ 220

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres 1,343 No Change.

Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books:

3,065

(2,913)

Number of Houses per acre.	2.28
Number of Persons per acre.	7.21
Number of Persons per house.	3.16

Rateable Value of District. £135,420

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate. £546

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 2)

Figures for 1959 are shown in brackets)

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	88 (78)	67(84)	155(162)
Illegitimate	2 (2)	2(4)	4(6)
Total Live Births	90 (80)	69(88)	159(168)
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.43	(17.76)	
Area Comparability Factor for Births	1.01	(1.01)	
Standardised Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.59	(17.94)	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	2.52	(3.57)	
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2(1)	4(1)	6(2)
Illegitimate	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)
Total Still Births	2(1)	4(1)	6(2)
Still Births rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	36.36	(11.76)	
<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	90(79)	71(85)	161(164)
Illegitimate	2(2)	2(4)	4(6)
Total Live and Still Births	92 (81)	73(89)	165(170)
<u>COMPARISON RATES</u>	<u>Ware Urban District</u>	<u>Hertford County</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate	16.43	18.13.	
Area Comparability Factor	1.01	0.92	
Standardised Birth Rate	16.59	17.74	17.1
Still Births Rate	36.36	17.48	19.7

Vital Statistics
Table 2 Continued.

<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infants under one week, total.	2(2)	-(2)	2(4)
Legitimate	2(1)	-(2)	2(1)
Illegitimate	-(2)	-(2)	-(2)
Infants under four weeks, total.	2(2)	-(2)	2(4)
Legitimate	2(2)	-(2)	2(4)
Illegitimate	-(2)	-(2)	-(2)
Infants under one year, total	4(3)	1(2)	5(5)
Legitimate	3(3)	1(2)	4(5)
Illegitimate	1(-)	-(2)	1(-)

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births. Total	31.45.	(29.76)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.81	(30.86)
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	250.00	(-)
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of Infants under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.58	(23.81)
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under one week per 1,000 total live births)	12.58	(23.81)
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week combined - per 1,000 total live and still births)	48.48	(35.29)

Vital Statistics
Table 2 continued

MATERNAL DEATHS

Maternal Deaths, including abortion	NIL	(NIL)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	-	(-)

DEATHS (Total)

Deaths of all ages	Males	67	(82)
	Females	84	(106)
	Total	151	(188)
Death Rate per 1,000 population		15.60	(18.82)
Area Comparability Factor for Deaths		0.60	(0.60)
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population		9.36	(11.29)

COMPARISON RATES

	<u>Ware Urban District</u>	<u>Hertford County</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Infant Mortality Rate	31.45.	17.58	21.7
Legitimate	25.81	16.84	
Illegitimate	250.00	36.83	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	12.58.	10.60	15.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	12.58.	10.60	
Perinatal Mortality Rate	48.48	27.90	
Maternal Mortality Rate	-	0.27	0.3
Death Rate	15.60	9.27	
Area Comparability Factor	0.60	1.12	
Standardised Death Rate	9.36	10.47	11.5

TABLE 3.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1960

<u>Line No.</u>		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
	ALL CAUSES	67	84
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0
2.	Tuberculosis, other	0	0
3.	Syphilitic disease	0	1
4.	Diphtheria	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	0	0
6.	Meningococcal infections	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
8.	Measles	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic disease	0	0
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2
11.	" " Lung, bronchus	5	1
12.	" " breast... ..	0	3
13.	" " uterus	0	0
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	2
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0
16.	Diabetes	0	3
17.	Vascular Lesions of nervous system	9	20
18.	Coronary disease, angina	10	9
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	1	2
20.	Other heart disease	8	12
21.	Other circulatory disease	3	5
22.	Influenza	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	3	5
24.	Bronchitis	7	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	0
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	3	0
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	0
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	0	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	0	0
34.	All other accidents	2	2
35.	Suicide	0	0
36.	Homicide and operations of war	0	0
(a)	Still Births	2	4
(b)	Deaths of infants under four weeks of age.	2	0
(c)	" " " four weeks to one year of age	4	1

TABLE 4.

PREVALENCE OF. AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Disease (Other than Tuberculosis) Notified during Year

		Age Group in Years.						
		<u>Under</u>				<u>Over</u>	<u>Age not</u>	
							<u>known</u>	
		1	1 - 5	- 15	- 25	- 65		
<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total</u>							
Dysentery (Sonne)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Measles	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	

Incidence of Infectious Disease by Months:-

Dysentery (Sonne)	March 1.
Infective Jaundice	April 1.
Measles	April 4.
Whooping Cough	September 1. October 1. December 2.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified.

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Tuberculosis Notifications during 1960

The year commenced with 72 names upon the Register, as follows:-

<u>Males:</u>	Pulmonary	36	Non-Pulmonary	3
<u>Females:</u>	Pulmonary	28	Non-Pulmonary	5

Two male and one female new pulmonary cases were notified during the year. One male and two female pulmonary cases moved into the district and also one female non-pulmonary case. One female pulmonary case left the area.

At the end of 1960 the following cases remained upon the Register:-

<u>Males:</u>	Pulmonary	39	Non-Pulmonary	3
<u>Females:</u>	Pulmonary	30	Non-Pulmonary	6

Total 78 Cases.

STATISTICS

In 1960 the population rose to 9,680. This was made up of a natural increase of 8 and an inward migration of 212 persons. This population increase is almost double that of 140 in 1959, and is almost entirely made up of new arrivals in the District.

The number of live births is slightly less than that for 1959 the respective figures being 159 and 168. The Still-birth figures rose from 2 to 6. The number of deaths in infants under one year of age was 5, this being the same as in 1959. There were again no maternal deaths during the past year.

The deaths at all ages fell from 188 to 151.

One hundred and twenty two or approximately $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the total number of deaths occurred in persons over the age of 65, so that the number of deaths in young people and adults up to the age of 65 is relatively small.

As was mentioned last year, Western House is a factor when considering the total number of deaths in Ware Urban District. After a person has been more than six months either in Western House Hospital or Part III accommodation, he or she is for statistical purposes regarded as a resident of Ware, this naturally goes to swell the Registrars returns.

CAUSES OF DEATH

There were 50 deaths attributable to all forms of Heart Disease, this making 33.1% of the total deaths. This percentage is very similar to that of last year. Vascular Lesions of the nervous system were the next highest cause of death, 29 out of 151 or 19.2%.

Carcinoma of the lung was responsible for 6 deaths. The deaths in infants under one year of age were caused by congenital abnormalities 3, glandular deficiency 1 and asphyxia 1.

There were no deaths due to motor accidents but of the other deaths attributable to accidental causes, the 2 in males were due to falls from a height, while the two in females were due to home accidents.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of infectious diseases notified was exceptionally small and it is gratifying to note that once again there were no cases of Poliomyelitis or Food Poisoning.

On the other hand there are always with us very many cases of what is frequently and conveniently referred to as D and V (Diarrhoea and Vomiting). This is true not only of this particular area but of the Country as a whole. The condition is generally not a serious one, lasts only a few days, and clears up quickly under treatment. Often it occurs only in one member of a family or in a few isolated instances in a school and does not spread. It cannot therefore be attributable to food poisoning. Various investigations have been unable to pin-point any one cause/it is thought in many cases that

different viruses may be responsible.

TUBERCULOSIS

The year ended with 73 cases on the register as compared with 72 at the beginning of the year. Three new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found in residents of the district. While three pulmonary and one non-pulmonary patient came to live in Ware. One pulmonary patient left the area.

In the summer of 1960 the Mass X-Ray Unit came to Ware and Hertford in their triennial visit. In the report submitted by the Unit, the figures for Ware and Hertford were combined and so it has been difficult to ascertain what proportion of the total is attributable to Ware alone. It is thought however that approximately 2,000 came from the Ware area. In all 6,718 persons were X-Rayed, this being 239 more than in the 1957 survey. Sixteen people were found to require treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, while twenty-four/^{other} abnormalities of the heart, lung and chest were discovered. One of these was a cancer of the lung which subsequently underwent successful operation.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955-57

The report on food poisoning, referred to in last year's report, was well covered by the local press to whom my thanks are due. This was followed by a poster and leaflet campaign and by more intensive supervision by the Public Health Inspectors, but no instances were found requiring prosecution.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 -51

No action under these Acts was necessary during 1960.

REPORTS

During the year reports were submitted to the Committee on the progress in Poliomyelitis Vaccination, the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Bill, the epidemiology of Lung Cancer and other matters.

HOUSING

During 1960 199 new houses were built in the District, of which 99 were constructed by the Council.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR WARE

LABORATORY SERVICES

Laboratory facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Cambridge.

In emergency, Medical specimens may be examined at the Laboratory of the County Hospital, Hertford.

COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

The following County Council Services under the National Health Service Acts 1946-1957 are available for Ware. Full details can be obtained from the County Medical Officer, County Hall, Hertford.

Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Welfare Centres.

Number of Nurses: 3 Welfare Centres: 2

Vaccinations against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Polio

Babies can be immunised against the above named diseases at the Welfare Centre and similar facilities are provided by the family doctors. It is strongly urged that adults should avail themselves of the protection afforded against Poliomyelitis.

Home and Domestic Help

Applications for this Service should be addressed to the Local Organiser at 27 Bull Plain, Hertford (Telephone: Hertford 3232).

A charge may be made for this Service, in accordance with the County Council's Assessment scale.

Care and After Care

Applications for recuperative holidays, if recommended by the Medical Attendant, should be made to the County Medical Officer.

Equipment such as mackintosh sheet, crutches and wheel chairs can be issued on loan to patients being nursed at home and a weekly charge is made according to the financial circumstances of the patient. Applications should be made to Mr. A.C. Trundle, 57 High Oak Road, Ware.

Ambulance Service

An Ambulance Station adjoins the Priory Grounds, Telephone Ware 2222
Except in emergency an ambulance should be ordered by a Medical Practitioner.

Mental Health

Arrangements for patients requiring treatment under the Mental Health Act, 1959 may be made either by their own doctors or by the Mental Health Officer, Mr. J. H. Webster, Collett Road, Ware. (Telephone:- Ware 2541).

Help in respect of Mentally Defective persons can be obtained by application to the County Medical Officer.

An Occupation Centre for defective children has been established in Hertford.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Ware is served chiefly by the Hertford County Hospital, Hertford.

Chronic Sick can receive treatment at Western House Hospital, Collett Road, Ware.

Western House also provides beds under part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948 on behalf of the County Council.

Patients suffering from Infectious Disease are at present treated either at Honey Lane Hospital, Waltham Cross or St. Ann's Hospital, Tottenham. Honey Lane Hospital will close for Infectious Diseases on July 25th, 1961 after which patients may be sent to South Lodge Hospital, World's End Lane, N.21. as well as to St. Ann's Hospital.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER MEDICAL SERVICES

Six doctors practice in Ware.

DENTAL SERVICES

There are two Dental Surgeons in Ware.

OTHER SERVICES

There is a Mortuary managed by the Council.

Blood Transfusion Donor Sessions are held at The Priory.

There is a very active Old People's Welfare Service in Ware.

S E C T I O N C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA -

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

For the Year 1960

The Priory,

Ware, Herts.

August, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
WARE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my twenty fifth annual report.

In April 1935 the area of the Urban District was increased by 729 acres which meant your territory was then more than doubled. (Actual increase 116%). When I began my service with the Council on the 1st May, 1936, there were 1921 inhabited houses at the beginning of the year. At the end of 1960 there were 3065 houses, and the population had risen from 7409 to 9680. Altogether there are proposals for the erection of another 1294 houses and flats which if occupied on the present basis of 3.16 persons perhouse should bring the future population within the region of 13,700.

During the past twenty five years, 161 houses have been demolished and a further 43 unfit houses closed. This slum clearance programme in demolished houses accounted for 8.38% of the houses inhabited at the start of that period and 10.62% including closed houses. These unfit houses were situated in the low parts of the old town; and the displaced families were, in the main, rehoused in less dense new estates, most of which were built on the higher outskirts of the town.

In the district are a considerable number of small cottages lacking in amenity but provided that these are kept in fair repair it is not likely that they will fall within the scope of clearance or demolition procedure for at least a decade or more, unless the definition of the "standard of fitness" in section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957 is amended.

In prewar days verminous conditions in the towns houses were by no means rare and much of the improvement found lately, particularly in bed bug infestation, is due to less unemployment and poverty, together with the introduction of improved modern insecticides, together with the Council's activities in fumigating the household effects of slum dwellers and a regular system of inspection. Prior to the

appointment by the Council of a Housing Officer, all the Council's housing estates were visited each year but this has been reduced since his appointment to visits to known "lags"; at tenancy changes and on the request of the Housing Officer.

In April 1949 the Council for the first time employed a full time rodent operator in the health department to carry out the duties imposed by the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919 previously carried out by the County Council who in the war years delegated their powers to the Herts. Ware agricultural Executive Committee. This power was then delegated to the Council by the County Council and on the 31st March 1950 it became the council's duty to enforce the new Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. Undoubtedly the Ministry of Food during the war emergency gave a great lead to the whole country in the preservation of food supplies from the attacks of the most destructive of all vermin, rats and mice. Their propaganda, improved poisoning techniques and work was later continued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division). The Ministry ultimately became the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. From the take over in 1949 the Council have continuously employed a full time rodent operator and by wisely following the lead given have definitely prevented the establishment of infestations of serious proportions. It is impossible for the Council to assess the reduction that has definitely taken place in grain, or other food losses and sack damage due to rodents, but on the 10th November 1949 following the first major sewer treatments by the Council the High Street sewer was blocked by dead rats; a significant occurrence. Undoubtedly Ware has in the past been rat and mouse ridden and signs of this exist in old buildings, and if it was not for the work done by the Council, I have no hesitation in saying that the position would rapidly deteriorate. This is not to say that local maltsters, millers etc., are not awake to the situation, and some improvement can be attributed to the closure of many old buildings vulnerable to rodent infestation. This old town, placed in semi rural surroundings, still has many old lath and plaster type structures which offer ideal harbourage for rodents and to achieve any continuing improvement demands constant vigilance. At the moment black rats from the London docks are definitely rare now, but they could so easily re-establish here again in significant numbers, which was undoubtedly the case in 1949.

When the Council appointed me they required that I should hold the "Meat and Food Inspectors" certificate, an additional qualification to the statutory qualification demanded of a Public Health Inspector. The first three years did not take a great deal of my time in the inspection of carcasses and offals at the three slaughterhouses then open in Ware. Indeed, I actually spent as much time keeping an eye on meat coming into the town from the rural area, some of which was not inspected. Having from the beginning looked upon meat inspection as a duty calling for earnest attention I was not deterred from fulfilling my moral obligation to the community when centralised slaughter first took effect in 1939. This proved to be a heavy burden which has never eased since and its value to the community

was only really known to those who saw the diseased condition of a considerable proportion of the cattle slaughtered from the beginning until the end of control in 1954. By that time the worst of the herds had been culled, although many herds from the surrounding countryside have been cleared since. Whilst this has reduced the amount of tuberculous meat to small proportions, there is about half a ton of carcase meat and three quarters of a ton of edible offals (excluding tripes) condemned per month. The definite advantages which accrue to the community and the trade from 100% inspection at centralized slaughterhouses make very high demands on the services and liberty of the offices engaged in meat inspection and is further referred to in the body of the accompanying report. This applies with special force in the case of small districts employing one or two inspectors.

The increased production of processed and frozen foods, including ice cream, vegetables etc., has called for considerable watchfulness in the town. Ice cream in particular made heavy demands on time when a factory operated here for several years. Its retail supervision is not such an anxiety. Sweet wrapping by out workers at home was stopped after pressure by the Council, and canning chickens on an experimental basis once caused anxiety for the premises were far from ideal for the purpose. This industry also did not last. Food rationing and shortages with regular employment fostered speculative adventures of this kind, frequently from people with little or no experience of the trade concerned. Recent food hygiene legislation undoubtedly helped local authorities to prevail on the smaller traders to follow the hygienic practices introduced by the more progressive food interests, although one still sees evidences on travelling the country that hygienic standards lag behind in many byeways. One's last thought on this however must be that unlike charity, complacency must not begin at home.

One cannot end a review of this kind without referring to the happy relationships which have most fortunately existed between the inspectorate and the five Medical Officers of Health, I have had the pleasure of knowing and assisting in the Council's service. Mr. John C. Chapman, your additional Public Health Inspector has proved himself to be a reliable assistant and officer, able and willing to undertake all branches of the work. Of the six rodent operators employed by the Council since 1949, four were sufficiently long in your service to become thoroughly acquainted with the district and to prove themselves trustworthy and valuable members of your health department, and I consider myself fortunate in having such reliable men for the work.

I must also thank the Chief Officers and their staffs for the co-operation and assistance given whenever required and the Clerk's department for typing reports.

And now to thank the Council for their support. Present and past alike have played their part in the health affairs of the town, which while local government continues will always be one of the most important concerns of the community. My aim is to help you to that end and to thank those who have helped me fulfil that trust.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,



Senior Public Health Inspector.

Water Supply

Most of the town is supplied from two wells sunk in chalk, one at Musley Lane, and the other at Musley Hill, the former being the main source of supply. The Highfields area, however, is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. All these supplies are chlorinated.

The first two mentioned sources which formed part of the Councils water undertaking were taken over on the 1st April, 1960 by the Lee Valley Water Company.

Quality

Bacteriological samples of mains water taken from domestic premises in the district were satisfactory. Two wells supplying three cottages and a well at a frozen food factory were also sampled with satisfactory results.

Piped Supplies

Mains water is piped to sink taps in all but four cottages. Three wells serve ^{the} four cottages, and water is pumped to roof tanks in all four premises, and gravitates to sink taps. In one of these, a remote lock cottage, the water has to be hand pumped.

Swimming Pool

The Council's swimming bath consists of an open air pool with paved surrounds and diving boards. There is a paddling pool for smaller children. The buildings house an office, changing rooms, plant and a snack bar, spectators seats being on the roof.

Water which is drawn from the town mains is treated by break point chlorination and continuous pressurised sand filtration. The plant is designed to change the water every 6 hours.

Monthly samples of water taken during the season were satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No major work has been undertaken during the year although sewers have been extended to deal with new development.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse is collected weekly and tipped at the Crane Mead site.

Public Health Act, 1936

Nuisances

Keeping of Animals

Complaints received about nuisance from the chicken rearing industry carried on in a residential area although reduced to six during the period 30th March to 21st October, 1960 were on enquiry found to reveal feelings of deep grievance and brooding resentment among some of the residents living near these old malting premises. Thirteen complaints were received in the previous year during the period 6th March to 5th November, 1959, when all the litter was piled in one heap on the order of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and five months passed before it was finally moved. Four complaints concerned the stench created by the manure during its removal and two related to flies.

Actually very few flies were found on the premises but it is impossible to shake the conviction of the residents that the flies are due to this industry.

With 40/50,000 birds kept in the worst possible situation, surrounded by houses, and with the best possible control exercised,, some nuisance is bound to arise.

Smoke

No complaints about smoke nuisance were received. Generally oil fired boilers did not give rise to smoke nuisance being adequately and positively controlled, except for occasional momentary faults which were rectified.

At peak periods of harvesting peas, beans and other crops a mobile locomotive type boiler is hired at one factory and this being hand fired produces the recurrent problem of the human element which is often aggravated by unsuitable solid fuel supplies.

Filthy or Verminous Premises & Articles

Bedding from an old bug infested condemned house was steamed at Western House, and two bedrooms were sprayed with formulation S 219 Lindane Pyrethrum Miscible Concentrate.

After considerable efforts one house with dirty bedding was cleaned up and the tenant provided new sheets and pillows. The attitude of the woman, due to a severe depression, makes real progress unlikely.

Defective Sewers

A serious nuisance at a shop was abated when a defect in the sewer serving the shop and five houses was located and rectified, the cost being recovered from the property owners by the Council.

Licensed Premises

Sanitary accommodation for males at the Old Brewery Tap was reconstructed, the original urinal being unhygienic. Suitable accommodation was also provided for females. One insanitary slate urinal was taken out and replaced by a new glazed stall at The Rising Sun.

Caravans

Two caravans were licensed for short periods. Two were moved off land by the police on request.

Rent Act

The undertaking given by the owner of 36 High Oak Road to repair was carried out.

Shops Act

Sanitary accommodation provided for the flat at 24 Amwell End was made available for the shop and was provided in the case of 79 High Street.

Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Meat Inspection

Two cattle slaughtered at Ware slaughterhouse on the 4th January, 1960 were notified as suffering from Foot and Mouth disease. Subsequently proceedings taken by the Diseases of Animals authority against three parties concerned for failure to slaughter within the time prescribed by the movement licence were successful in one case only. On the same day another outbreak was reported at a Watford slaughterhouse.

A very considerable reduction in the number of cysticerci found in cattle, excluding cows, was noted during the year, the ratio being 1 in 117 during 1960 and 1 in 46 in the previous year.

The control of slaughterhouses having caused a great reduction in the number of premises has aggravated the problem of hours of slaughter. This trade, instead of shaping itself towards the modern trend of a five day working week, tends to increase its working hours and is labouring under a long seven day week involving the local authorities' inspectors and Ministry's graders also. Despite these conditions 100% inspection has been maintained.

On the 25th April 1960 my report on Slaughterhouse facilities was submitted to the Public Health Committee and this was approved subsequently by the Minister who fixed 1st January, 1962 as the date when compliance with the constructions regulations shall be completed.

At the time of writing the structural works enumerated in the report, paragraphs (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) & (6) have been virtually completed, which leaves the additional washing facilities paragraph (7) to be carried out.

On nine occasions meat vans were found not to be carrying bins for edible offals or carrying such offals in dirty receptacles. Warning letters were sent to the three contractors concerned.

Meat brought in from outside the district has been inspected from time to time at butchers' shops.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

Lack of cleanliness at one butcher's shop was rectified and a noticeable improvement has been maintained. Hot and cold water for personal use was provided at two food premises.

All the catering establishments were inspected and stress laid on personal hygiene, criticism being made whenever the opportunity arose. Some improvements were recommended for a school canteen and carried out in a restaurant kitchen and bakehouse. Complaints were made about sour sausage meat delivered to one school canteen supplied under contract and of leaving supplies on the kitchen step at another school before opening. This contract was then expiring and was not renewed by the education authority who were advised of the complaints.

Ice Cream

A small producer retailer continues to heat treat ice cream as was the custom of his predecessor for many years, but in the first months failed to produce satisfactory samples and this was probably due to the fact that the cream was left to mature overnight at a temperature above 45°F., the maximum permitted by the regulations. During September and October five samples were placed in Grade 1 and two in Grade 2.

Two samples of a large company's products taken from their cold store were placed in Grade 1 and three samples from shops retailing ice cream of national repute were placed in the same grade.

Housing Act, 1957

Thirty-one houses in declared clearance areas were standing at the beginning of the year. Eight houses were cleared, namely six houses on the brewery site in Watton Road and No. 142 and 144 Musley Hill. As no areas were declared in 1960 this left 23 houses to be cleared at the year end. (Two areas in Church Street, The Pound, 91 & 93 High Street and Collett Road area). Two poor old half timbered lath and plaster houses subject to demolition orders were pulled down (9 and 11 Watton Road). Three almshouses in Priory Street (Nos. 24, 25, 26) were demolished and old peoples dwellings built to replace them.

At the time of writing (post 1960) The Pound (10 houses) and Area 18 (4 houses Church St) have been demolished. Nine houses now remain to be cleared from the programme which was supplementary to the original five year project dated 25.7.1955. When these vanish in turn, Crib and Church Streets remain the problem they were prewar; for redevelopment cannot take place without involving a larger area of industrial premises. Of 24 domestic premises along the same kerb line between 36 Church Street and

34/36 Crib Street nineteen houses were represented in 1959 as unfit. Among these unfit houses are five fit houses (including two licensed premises). There are also two other buildings apart from the industrial premises (Assembly of God and United Services club).

Another problem is found in the inferior properties (about 100 years old) which have been kept in fair repair but are damp due to lack of damp course. Many such houses which have become owner occupied in recent years have been tiddivated or slightly improved. Where these sites permit redevelopment the land values have so soared that those in owner occupation are reluctant to move even when they realise full market value of the property with vacant possession because so many are unable to undertake a bigger capital outlay. This applies particularly to 29 brick built semi-detached houses in Gilpin Road built around 1861 on long plots of land, also to 16 of similar type on the crown of Musley Hill.

STATISTICAL RECORDS

1960

<u>Summary of Visits</u>	<u>Number</u>
Sewers and drains	87
Sanitary Accomodation and fittings.	20
Sanitary Accomodation - Inns, refreshment houses.	8
Nuisances; House defects.	127
Animals	25
Offensive Accumulations.	29
Fly and insect nuisances.	48
Filthy or Verminous Premises & Articles.	79
Dust and effluvia.	3
Bonfires.	7
Caravans.	31
Noise.	2
Smoke Nuisances.	13
Dustbins.	7
Referred to Police.	3
Infectious Disease.	68
Water Supplies.	7
Housing Recorded Inspections.	77
Housing Act.S.9. Individual Unfit Houses Capable of repair at reasomble cost.	13
Housing Act. S.17. Individual Unfit Houses, Beyond repair.	20
Housing Act.S.42. Clearance Areas.	52
Housing Act. S.159 Notice to Inspect served.	35
Official Search.	10
Food Premises (Hygiene Regns & Byelaws)	99
Food Vehicles.	23
Clean Food Publicity.	9
Condemnations of Food.	5
Contamination of Food.	15
Ice Cream.	26
Milk and Dairies.	4
Slaughterhouse; Inspection of meat.	851
Police Court - Foot and Mouth Disease.	1
Inspection of other foods.	28
Butcher Shops.	18
Rats and Mice.	27
Factories.	35
Sundry Visits	2
Calls (No reply.)	18
	<hr/>
	1,932
	<hr/>

Complaints received.

General	99
Rats and Mice.	21
	<hr/>
	120

NOTICES ETC. SERVEDINFORMAL NOTICES

Public Health Act, 1936	48
Food & Drugs Acts & Regulations.	8
Ice Cream (Heat Treatment Etc.) Regs.	1
Housing Act, 1957	10
Slaughter of Animals Act.	1
Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations.	5
Factories Act, 1937	5
Shops Act, 1950	4
Meat (Staining & Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.	3
	<hr/>
	85
	<hr/>

STATUTORY NOTICES

Public Health Act, 1936	Sec. 24	6
Public Health Act, 1936	Sec. 39	1
Public Health Act, 1936	Sec. 44.	1
Public Health Act, 1936	Sec. 75	1
Public Health Act, 1936	Sec. 93	1
Housing Act, 1957	Sec. 9	2
Shops Act, 1950	Sec. 38	1
Food Hygiene Regulations	Regn. 16(1)(2)(3)	1
Pet Shops Licensed		1
Caravans Licensed.		2
Caravan Licence refused.		1

INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 31 OF THE HOUSING CONSOLIDATED REGULATIONS

1. The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation. 8
2. The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers. 2
3. The number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:-
 - (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works. 2
 - or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders. 6
4. The number of notices served requiring the execution of works. 2
5. The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices. 1
6. The number of demolition or closing orders made. -
7. The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-section (4) of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. 4
8. The number of houses demolished. 13

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 19 60.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

<u>IN CLEARANCE AREAS</u>	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced	Families.
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation.	8	6	3
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under S43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas.			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	5	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number	Persons displaced.	Families
(8) Under Sec. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	3	6	3
(9) Under Sec. 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18 Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority.	58	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts.	1	1
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.	1	-

By Owner.

By Local Authority.

(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957.

-

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D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957)

Position at end of year.	Number of Houses	No. of sep. dwellings con. in col. 1.
	(1)	(2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Sec. 48.	-	-
(b) Under Sec. 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Sec. 46.	-	-
(15) Licensed for Temporary Occupation under Sec. 34 & 53.	-	-

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

	Number of Houses.	No. of occ. of Houses in Col. 1.
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Con. Purchase Orders purchased in the Year.	3	-

ANALYSIS OF UNFIT HOUSES

CLEARANCE AREAS

Area No.	Address.	Date Declared.	Occupation	Demolition
18	28 Church St.	1939	Vacant	July 1961
	29 " "	"	"	"
	30 " "	"	"	"
	31 " "	"	"	"
	32 " "	"	"	March 1959
27	19 Watton Road.	4.9.57.	Offices.	April 1960
	21 " "	"	"	"
	23 " "	"	Vacant	March 1960
	25 " "	"	"	"
	27 " "	"	"	"
	29 " "	"	"	"
28	x 34 London Road.	25.11.57.	Vacant	March 1961
	36 " "	"	"(Left district 1960)	"
	x 38 " "	"	Occupied (vacant 1961)	"
	40 " "	"	Vacant (left dist.1960)	"
	x 42 " "	"	Occupied (Vacant 1961)	May 1961
	x 44 " "	"	Vacant	"
	x 46 " "	"	Occupied (Vacant 1961)	"
	48 " "	"	Vacant	"
	50 " "	"	Occupied (Vacant 1961)	"
	54 " "	"	Vacant.	"
(x These five houses were finally included in a C.P.O. dated 26.10.59.)				
29	91 High Street	25.11.57.	Occupied.	Council purchased 31.10.58.
	93 " "	"	"	Council purchased 31.12.58.
30	x 2 Church Street	25.11.57.	Vacant	
	x 3 " "	"	Occupied	
	x 4 " "	"	"	
	x 5 " "	"	Vacant	
(x Appeal against order by owners who on Minister's assent began a scheme of improvement which was stopped owing to proposed redevelopment of site by new purchaser. Minister finally confirmed clearance order 8.11.60.).				
31	1 Collett Road.	30.12.57.	Vacant 1960	
	2/3 " "	"	" "	
	4 " "	"	" "	
32	142 Musley Hill.	29.6.59.	Vacant	Sept. 1960
	144 " "	"	" 1960	" "

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Address	Demolition Order	Closing Order	Undertaking not to relet	Occupation .
1 Eagle Yard			27.11.35.	
32 Baldock Street.			23.4.55.	) Motor Cycle
34 " "			12.4.55.	) shop
36 " " Council Purchased.				Rehoused Jan. 1961
1 Monkey Row.			31.3.55.	Occupied.
2 " "			12.4.55.	Vacant.
5 " "			12.4.55.	Vacant 1960
55 Watton Road. T & P notice 26.9.60. Council considering purchase				Vacant.
57 " " " " " "			17.10.34.	Boot repairs only
8 Crib Street			20.10.37.	Vacant.
17 West Street.			19.8.38.	Vacant (Fruit store)
106/8 High Street			18.11.53.	Radio repairs only.
34/6 Crib Street.			31.3.55.	Vacant (one house)
22 Crib Street			26.9.55.	"
32 Crib Street.		7.9.55.		"
15 West Street		7.9.55.		"
16 " "		7.9.55.		"
9/11 Watton Road. 11.11.57.				Demolished 1960
30 Priory Street Council purchased 29.6.59.				Occupied.
24 " ")				
25 " ")				
26 " ")				demolished 1960
20 " ")				
21 " ")				
23 " ")				
20a " ")				acquired by agreement with Charity Commissioners for the erection
21a " ")				of old peoples dwellings.
23a " ")				
1a West Street			24.3.58.	Vacant
2 " "			30.12.57.	Occupied.
22 Church Street.			25.3.57.	Vacant.
25 The Bourne Council purchased 23.1.61.				
Demolished May 1961			15.2.58.	Occupied(Rehoused 196
x 10 Star Street			24.3.58.	Occupied.
x 12 " "			"	"
x 14 " "			"	"
x Further action deferred from Aug. 1960.				
6 Church Street.			6.10.58.	Vacant (Storage)
50a Church Street			24.2.58.	" 2nd F.Flat.
74 Musley Hill 26.10.59.				Occupied
153 " " 28.12.59.				"
155 " " 28.12.59.				"

1 East Street	28.3.60.	Tailoring (tenant rehoused 1960)
20 Crib Street T & P notice 22.2.60.	(included in Clearance area representation 27.7.59.)	Vacant.
23 Gilpin Road.	12.8.60.	Occupied.
25 " " Undertaking not to relet to be sought.		"
9 " " Undertaking to make fit accepted.	29.8.60.	Vacant

Houses where individual action taken or contemplated.

x 42 Crib Street Undertaking make fit postponed until decision reached on Crib Street.
Occupied.

x 46 " " " " " accepted.

52 " " Improvement in hand. Not included in programme figures 1960.

(x Included in Clearance area representation 27.7.1959)

HOUSING PROGRESS.

NEW HOUSING BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

During 1960.

New dwellings erected	100
Conversions or adaptations in terms of family units	NIL

BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

New dwellings erected.	99
Conversions or adaptations in terms of family units	NIL

BY OTHER AUTHORITIES.

(County Council, Police etc.)	NIL
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TOTAL PROPERTIES CONTROLLED BY THE COUNCIL.

Council Houses	1,169
Temporary prefabricated bungalows	NIL
Sundries (including shops)	13

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excl Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed during 1960	3,408	679	760	6,197	20,399
Number killed during 1959	2,370	653	466	7,058	21,344
Number inspected during 1960	3,408	679	760	6,197	20,399
Number inspected during 1959	2,370	653	466	7,058	21,344
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned.	5	4	13	38	29
% of the number inspected totally condemned.	0.15	0.59	1.71	0.61	0.14
Tuberculosis only, Whole Carcasses condemned.	-	1	-	-	1
% of the number inspected totally condemned.	-	0.15	-	-	0.005
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	29	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally Condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

Total Weight of Meat Condemned in lbs.

<u>Home Killed.</u>	<u>Beef.</u>	<u>Mutton</u>	<u>Pork</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Diseased.	20,668	2,807	13,992	37,467
<u>Imported</u>				
Decomposition	-	16	-	16

Weight of Carcase Meat Condemned in lbs.

<u>Beef</u>	<u>Veal</u>	<u>Mutton</u>	<u>Pork</u>	<u>Total</u>
6,283	449	1,592	7,595	15,919

OTHER FOODS

The following foods were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered:-

	<u>No. of Containers.</u>	<u>Approx. Weight in lbs.</u>
Tinned meat.	19	59

TYPE OF PROPERTY.

		Non-Agricultural.				Agricultural
		Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All others incl. Business	TOTAL	
I	No. of properties in District.	13	3,065	556	3,634	20
II	No. of properties inspected as a result of: (a) Notification, (b) Survey under the Act. (c) Otherwise.	-	15	5	20	-
		13	1,414	99	1,526	3
		-	15	59	74	-
III	Total inspections carried out incl. re-inspections.	205	3,705	380	4,290	3
IV	No. of properties inspected infested by:- (a) RATS (b) MICE					
		(Major	1	-	-	1
		(Minor	7	169	13	189
		(Major	-	-	1	1
		(Minor	3	35	7	45
V	No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	9	191	13	213	-
VII	No. of notices served under Sect. 4 of the ACT.					
VIII	No. of cases in which default action taken.					
IX	Legal Proceedings.					
X	No. of 'Block' Control Schemes carried out.					

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960 FOR THE URBAN
DISTRICT OF WARE IN THE COUNTY OF HERTFORDSHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities-	9	2	NIL	NIL
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	67	24	4	NIL
iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	19	9	1	NIL
Total.....	95	35	5	NIL

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)		By H.M. Inspector (5)
Lack of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2).....	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp. (S.3).	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate vent. (S4)....	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4) By H.M. Inspector (5)		
ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).....	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient.....	2	1	-	1	-
b) Unsuitable or defective.....	1	1	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes.....	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).....	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	4	3	NIL	1	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (making etc)	27	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	11	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	38	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

